



November 8, 2002

Mr. Ken Johnson
Assistant City Attorney
City of Waco
P.O. Box 2570
Waco, Texas 78702-2570

OR2002-6371

Dear Mr. Johnson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 171942.

The City of Waco Police Department (the “department”) received a request for all arrest forms related to a named individual, four specific cases, and the report of a police call made by the requestor to a specific address. You state that some responsive information has been released to the requestor. You assert that no information exists that is responsive to the portion of the request pertaining to the police call to a specific address.¹ You claim that a portion of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that some of the records at issue are medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides:

¹Chapter 552 of the Government Code does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information. *See Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App. – San Antonio 1978, writ dismiss’d); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

The medical records must be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We have marked the documents which are medical records subject to the MPA.

Section 552.101 excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. 540 S.W.2d at 683. Where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy. See *United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). In this instance, the requestor asks for all information concerning a certain person. In this case, we believe that the individual's right to privacy has been implicated. Thus, with the exception of Case Nos. 01-25110, 01-8225, 97-2294, and 96-77921, we conclude that, to the extent that the

department holds information where the named individual is a possible suspect, the department must withhold this information under common-law privacy as encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See id.*

You claim that Case Nos. 01-25110 and 01-8225 are excepted from public disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a) excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime.” Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain, if the information does not supply the explanation on its face, how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See Gov’t Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the information in these two cases relates to a pending criminal investigation or prosecution. Based upon this representation, we conclude that the release of Case Nos. 01-25110 and 01-8225 would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

We note, however, that information normally found on the front page of an offense report is generally considered public. *See generally Gov’t Code § 552.108(c); Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976); Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976). Basic information that must be released includes, but is not limited to, an arrestee’s name, address, social security number, alias, race, sex, age, and occupation; offense committed; detailed description of the offense; booking information, the charge, and bonding information. *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d 177; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 4-5 (1976). Basic information also includes the identification and description of the complainant. Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976). However, in sexual assault cases, section 552.101, in conjunction with common-law privacy, excepts from public disclosure certain information that is not normally excepted under section 552.108. In Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982), we concluded that a sexual assault victim has a common-law privacy interest which prevents disclosure of information that would identify the victim. *See Industrial Found.*, 540 S.W.2d 668; *see also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.--El Paso 1992, *writ denied*) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment

was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information). In this case, however, the requestor is the victim. We note that section 552.023(a) of the Government Code grants a special right of access to a person or a person's authorized representative to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests. *See* Open Records Decision No. 481 (1987) (determining that common-law privacy does not provide basis for withholding information from its subject). Because the requestor has a special right of access to the information that pertains to her, such information may not be withheld under section 552.101.²

Thus, you must release the types of information that are considered to be front page offense report information, even if this information is not actually located on the front page of the offense report. Although section 552.108(a)(1) authorizes you to withhold the remaining information from disclosure, you may choose to release all or part of the information at issue that is not otherwise confidential by law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007.

Finally, we note that the submitted information contains motor vehicle information that is excepted from public disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]

(2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

The department must withhold the Texas driver's license number under section 552.130.

²We emphasize, however, that if the department receives another request for information that relates to the requestor, and the person that requests the information does not have a special right of access to it under section 552.023 of the Government Code, the department should resubmit the information to this office and request another ruling.

In summary, medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Case Nos. 01-25110 and 01-82250 may be withheld under section 552.108. Basic information from these two cases must be released. With the exception of the specifically requested cases,³ to the extent that the department holds information where the named individual is a possible suspect, the department must withhold this information under common-law privacy as encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the Texas driver's license number under section 552.130. As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining argument.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report

³Nos. 01-25110, 01-8225, 97-2294, and 96-77921

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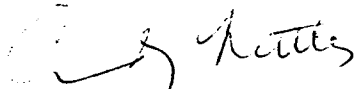
that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cindy Nettles", written in dark ink.

Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/jh

Ref: ID# 171942

Enc. Submitted documents

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c: Ms. Pamela B. Haberman
1916 Rogers Hill Road
Waco, Texas 76705
(w/o enclosures)